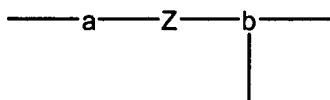


Page 14, please amend lines 4-15 as follows:

The polymers of this embodiment can be formed by polymerizing a macromer comprising at least one segment having the following general formula (II):



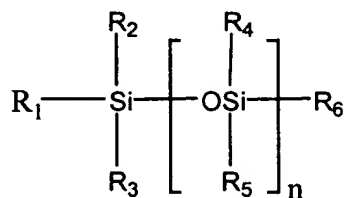
(II)

in which,

(a) is a polysiloxane segment,

Page 15, please amend lines 4-16 as follows:

In one embodiment, a polysiloxane segment (a) can be derived from a compound having the following general formula (IV):

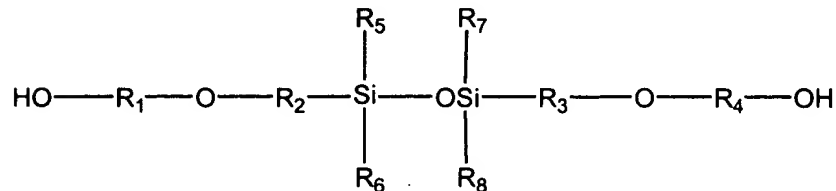


(IV)

in which, n is an integer from 5 to 500;

Page 16, please amend lines 7-15 as follows:

Another embodiment of a substrate material of the present invention involves the polymerization of a siloxane-containing macromer formed from a poly(dialkylsiloxane) dialkoxyalkanol having the following structure (V):



(V)

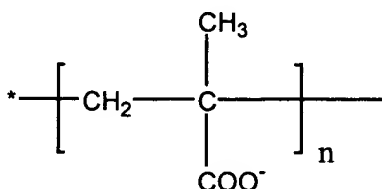
where n is an integer from about 5 to about 500, preferably about 20 to about 200, more preferably about 20 to about 100;

Page 21, please amend the whole page as follows:

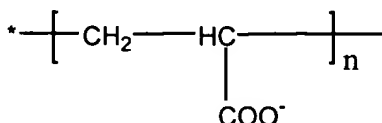
meaning a polyacrylic acid obtainable by polymerizing acrylic acid in the presence of suitable (minor) amounts of a di- or polyvinyl compound.

Suitable polyanionic material may be any material known in the art to have a plurality of negatively charged groups along a polymer chain. For example, suitable anionic materials can include, but are not limited to:

(a) polymethacrylic acid (PMA)

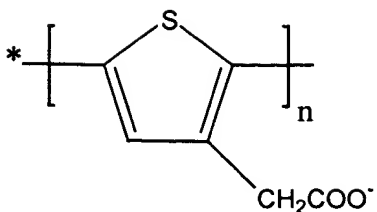


(b) polyacrylic acid (PAA)

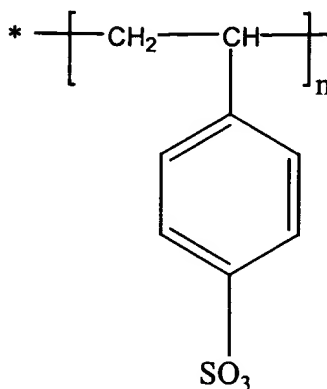


(c) poly(thiophene-3-acetic acid) (PTAA)

Page 22, please amend the whole page as follow:



(d) poly(4-styrenesulfonic acid) (PSS) or sodium poly(styrene sulfonate) (SPS) or poly(sodium styrene sulfonate) (PSSS)

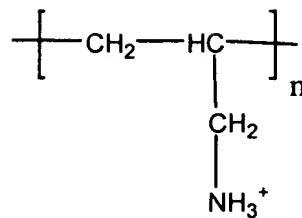


A suitable cationic substance may be any material known in the art to have a plurality of positively charged groups along a polymer chain. A cationic polymer may, for example, be a synthetic polymer, a biopolymer or modified biopolymer comprising primary, secondary or tertiary amino groups or a suitable salt thereof, preferably an ophthalmically acceptable salt thereof when ophthalmic devices are to be coated, for example, a hydrohalogenide, such as a hydrochloride thereof, in the backbone or as substituents.

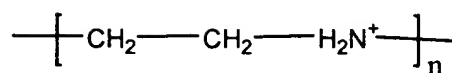
Various cationic materials can include, but are not limited to:

(a) poly(allylamine hydrochloride) (PAH)

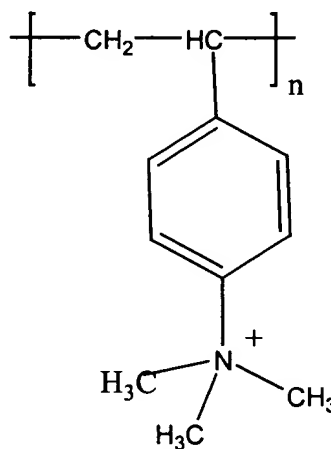
Page 23, please amend the whole page as follows:



(b) poly(ethyleneimine) (PEI)



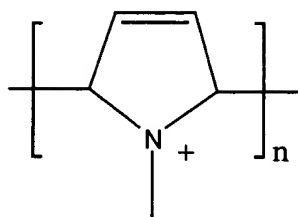
(c) poly(vinylbenzyltrimethylamine) (PVBT)



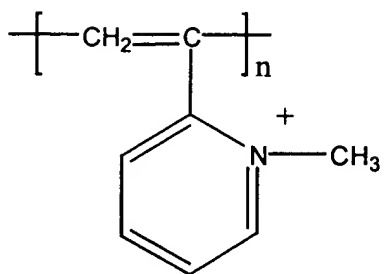
(d) polyaniline (PAN or PANI) (p-type doped) or sulphonated polyaniline

Page 24, please amend the page as follows:

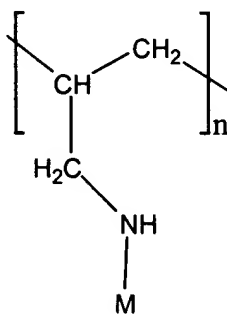
(e) polypyrrole (PPY) (p-typed doped)



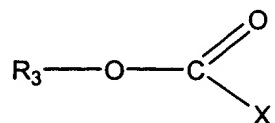
(f) poly(pyridinium acetylene)



Page 25, on the top of the page please insert formula (1) as follows:



Page 28, after formula (6d) please insert formula (6e) –



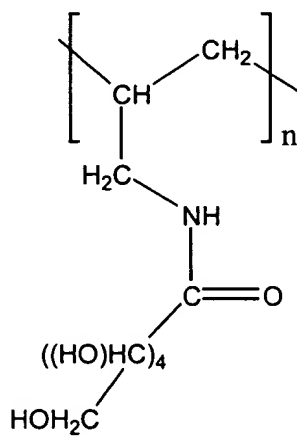
(6e)

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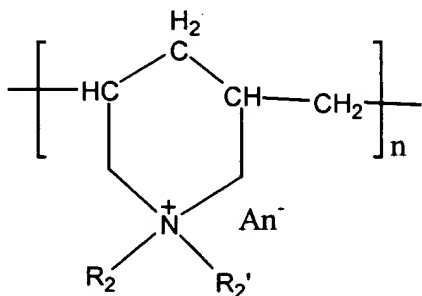
Page 29, please amend the whole page as follows:

wherein X is halogen, preferably chlorine; (alk') is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkylene; R<sub>12</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkyl, preferably hydrogen or methyl; and R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub>', R<sub>6</sub> and Q<sub>1</sub> are as defined above. The reaction proceeds, for example, in an aqueous solution at room temperature or at an elevated temperature, such as from 25°C to about 60°C, and yields various polymers comprising various modifier units.

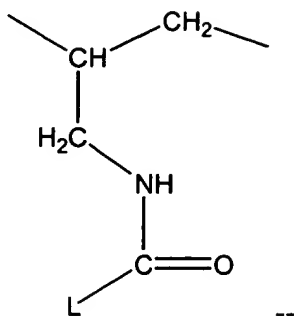
Because the reaction of the amino groups of the polyallyl amine with the compounds of formulae (6) or (6a)-(6k) proceeds, in general, quantitatively, the structure of the modified polymers is determined mainly by the stoichiometry of the reactants that are employed into the reaction. A particular polyionic material is polyallylamine gluconolactone, as shown below in formula (7):



Page 30, after the last line please insert –



Page 32, before the first line please insert –



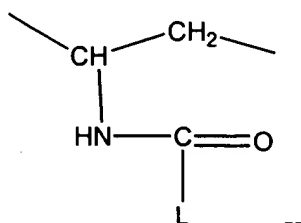
Page 32, please amend lines 9-21 as follows:

A particular embodiment relates to polyallyl amines comprising units of the above formula (5), wherein L is a radical of formula



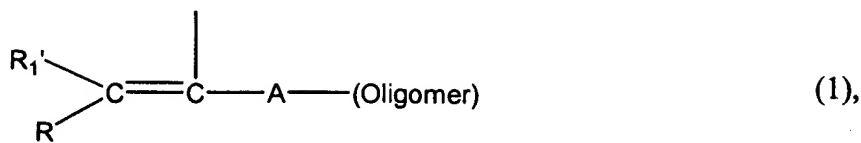
wherein g is 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, preferably 3 or 4 and in particular 4, each R\* is independently hydrogen or a radical -C(O)-R<sub>29</sub> or -C(O)-NH-R<sub>29</sub>', and for

Page 34, before the first line please insert –



Page 48, please amend the page as follows:

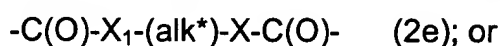
macromonomer such as, for example, a macromonomer having the formula



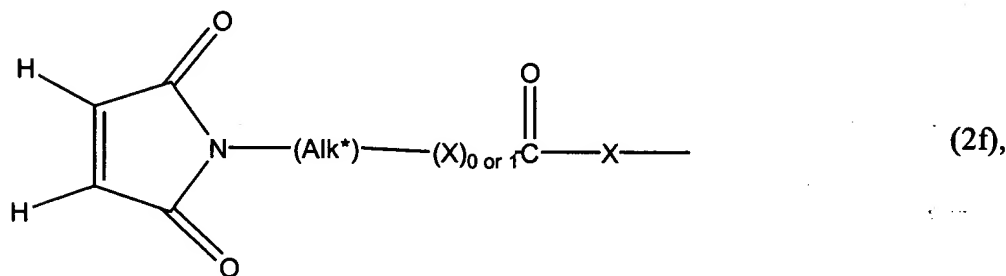
wherein  $\text{R}_1$  is hydrogen,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{-alkyl}$  or a radical  $-\text{COOR}'$ ;

$\text{R}$ ,  $\text{R}'$  and  $\text{R}_1'$  are each independently of the other hydrogen or  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{-alkyl}$ ;

$\text{A}$  is a direct bond or is a radical of formula



$\text{A}$  and  $\text{R}_1$ , together with the adjacent double bond, are a radical of formula



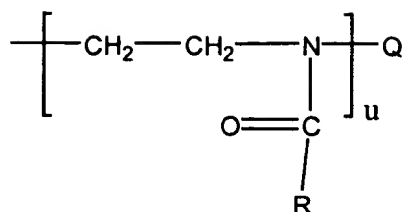
$\text{A}_1$  is  $-\text{O}-\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{12}\text{-alkylene}$  which is unsubstituted or substituted by hydroxy, or is  $-\text{O}-\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{12}\text{-alkylene}-\text{NH}-\text{C}(\text{O})-$  or  $-\text{O}-\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{12}\text{-alkylene}-\text{O}-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{NH}-\text{R}_{11}-\text{NH}-\text{C}(\text{O})-$ , wherein

$\text{R}_{11}$  is linear or branched  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{18}\text{-alkylene}$  or unsubstituted or  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl-}$  or  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkoxy-substituted}$   $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{10}\text{-arylene}$ ,  $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{18}\text{-aralkylene}$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{10}\text{-arylene}-\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2\text{-alkylene}-\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{10}\text{-arylene}$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_8\text{-cycloalkylene}$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_8\text{-cycloalkylene}-\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{-alkylene}$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_8\text{-cycloalkylene}-\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2\text{-alkylene-}$

Page 50, please amend lines 21-22 as follows:

(ii) the radical of an oligomer of the formula

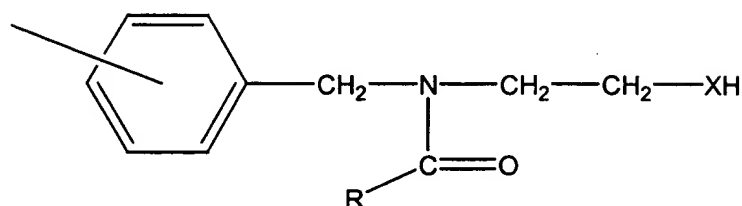




(3b),

Page 50, please amend lines 4-13 as follows:

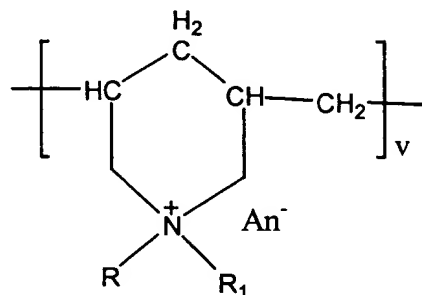
(iii) the radical of formula



(3b),

wherein  $\text{R}_{28}$ , X and u are as defined above, or

(iv) the radical of an oligomer of formula

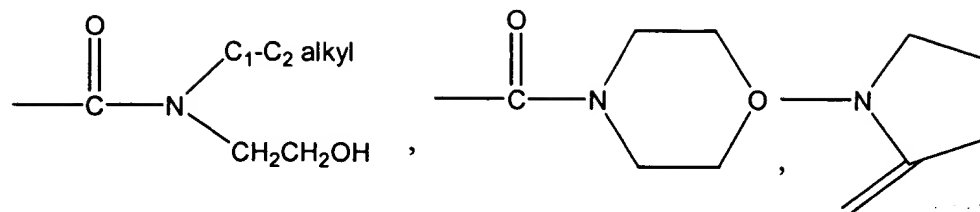


(3c),

wherein  $\text{R}_2$  and  $\text{R}_2'$  are each independently  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ -alkyl,  $\text{An}^-$  is an anion, v is an integer from 2 to 250, and  $\text{Q}''$  is a monovalent group that is suitable to act as a polymerization chain-reaction terminator; or

Page 61, please amend lines 1-5 as follows:

A particularly preferred group of non-ionic substituents of B or B' comprises the radicals  $-\text{CONH}_2$ ,  $-\text{CON}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ ,  $-\text{CONH}-(\text{CH}_2)_2-\text{OH}$ ,



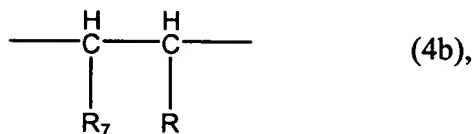
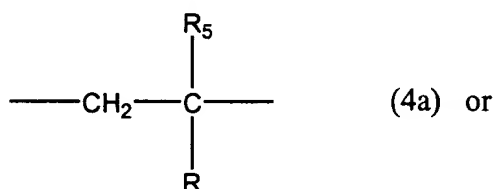
-COO-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>,

and -COO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2-4</sub>-NHC(O)-O-G wherein -O-G is the radical of trehalose.

(ii) anionic substituents:

Page 64, please amend lines 14-22 as follows:

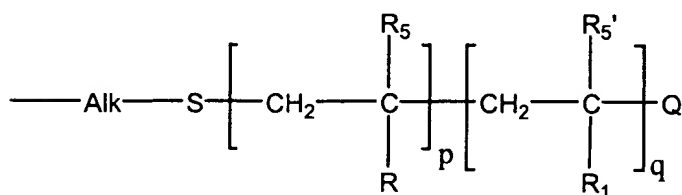
B denotes for example a radical of formula



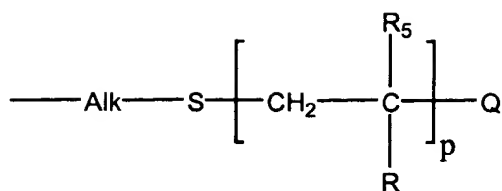
wherein R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, preferably hydrogen or methyl; R<sub>6</sub> is a hydrophilic substituent, wherein the above given meanings and preferences apply; R<sub>7</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, phenyl or a radical -C(O)OY<sub>9</sub>, wherein Y<sub>9</sub> is hydrogen or unsubstituted or hydroxy-substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; and R<sub>8</sub> is a radical -C(O)Y<sub>9</sub>' or -CH<sub>2</sub>-C(O)OY<sub>9</sub>' wherein Y<sub>9</sub>' independently has the meaning of Y<sub>9</sub>.

Page 65, please amend lines 11-23 as follows:

If ( oligomer) is a telomer radical of formula (3a), the radical -(alk)-S-[B]<sub>p</sub>-[B']<sub>q</sub>-Q preferably denotes a radical of formula



(3a') and even more preferably of the formula

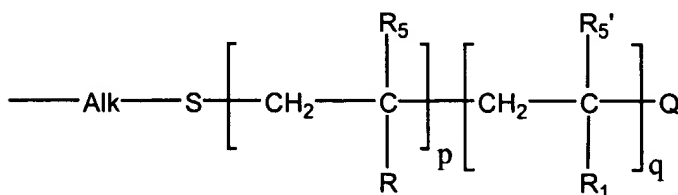


(3a'')

wherein for  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ , Q, p and q the above-given meanings and preferences apply, for  $R_5'$  independently the meanings and preferences given before for  $R_5$  apply, and for  $R_6'$  independently the meanings and preferences given before for  $R_6$  apply or  $R_6'$  is a hydrophobic substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -CN,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ -alkanoyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{16}$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{16}$ -haloalkyl, phenyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylphenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ -perfluoroalkyloxycarbonyl or a corresponding partially fluorinated alkyloxycarbonyl

Page 66, please amend lines 10-22 as follows:

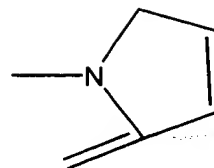
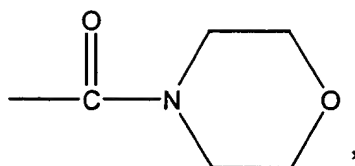
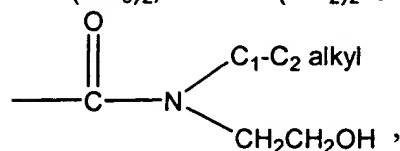
benzylene, (alk\*) is  $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkylene, and (oligomer) denotes a radical of formula



(3a'),

wherein (alk) is  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkylene, Q is a monovalent group that is suitable to act as a polymerization chain-reaction terminator, p and q are each an integer of from 0 to 100 and the total of (p+q) is from 5 to 100,  $R_5$  and  $R_5'$  are each independently of the other hydrogen or methyl, and for  $R_6$  and  $R_6'$  each independently of the other the meanings and preferences given before apply. One particularly preferred embodiment of the above outlined hydrophilic macromers comprises those wherein q is 0, p is from 5 to 100,  $R_5$  is hydrogen or methyl, and  $R_6$  is a radical -CONH<sub>2</sub>, -

CON(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -CONH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-OH,

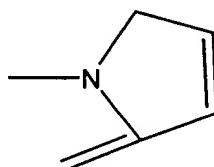
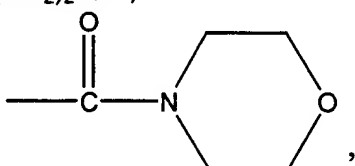
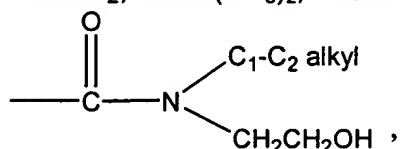


Page 67, please amend the page as follows:

-COO-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, or -COO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2-4</sub>-NHC(O)-O-G wherein

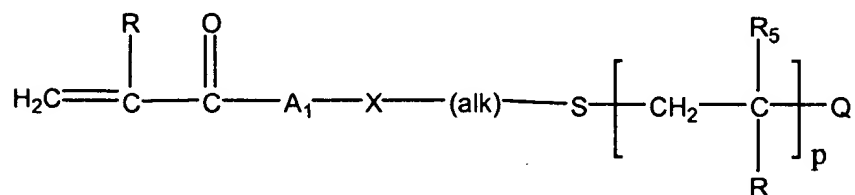
-O-G is the radical of trehalose. A further preferred embodiment of the above outlined hydrophilic macromers comprises those wherein p is from 4 to 99, q is from 1 to 96 wherein in the total of (p+q) is from 5 to 100, R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>5</sub>' are each independently hydrogen or methyl, R<sub>6</sub> is a radical

-CONH<sub>2</sub>, -CON(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -CONH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-OH,



-COO-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, or -COO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2-4</sub>-NHC(O)-O-G wherein -O-G is the radical of trehalose, and R<sub>6</sub>' independently has the meaning of R<sub>6</sub> or is carboxy, subject to the proviso that R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>6</sub>' are different.

A more preferred group of suitable hydrophilic macromonomers according to the invention comprises compounds of formula



(1a),

wherein R is hydrogen or methyl, A<sub>1</sub> is -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2-4</sub>-, -O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(OH)-CH<sub>2</sub>- or a radical -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2-4</sub>-NH-C(O)-, X is -O- or -NH-, (alk) is C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylene, Q is a monovalent group that is suitable to act as a polymerization chain-reaction terminator, p is an integer from 5 to 50, R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen or methyl, and for R<sub>6</sub> the above given meanings and preferences apply.